

Very conspicuous throughout both volumes is the scientific treatment that underlies the descriptions of the substances dealt with. It is this that raises the work above an ordinary handbook for merchants, and places it amongst scientific treatises. It is, in fact, a scientific treatise on the raw materials of the vegetable kingdom.

Whilst the information given is generally trustworthy, it must be admitted that here and there defects occur. Thus, for instance, the commercial varieties of benzoin are scarcely in accordance with the conditions obtaining on the London market at least; African kino might have received more consideration than it does, whilst Butea kino is comparatively rare; the botanical source of patchouli leaves is open to question. But these are small matters, and do not appreciably detract from the value of the treatise.

Prof. Wiesner and his colleagues have undoubtedly supplied a want that has long been felt. They have given to all who are interested in economic products a ready means of obtaining scientific as well as technical information concerning them. Such a work cannot but prove indispensable to many busy men, and as such it can be confidently recommended.

HENRY G. GREENISH.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

A Manual of Medicine. Edited by W. H. Allchin, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lond. Vol. iv. Diseases of the Respiratory and Circulatory Systems. Pp. xi+493; illustrations, charts, coloured plates and tables. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1902.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

Diseases of the Organs of Respiration. By Samuel West, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. In two volumes. Pp. xix+913; with numerous diagrams and illustrations. (London: C. Griffin and Co., Ltd., 1902.) Price 1l. 10s. net.

THE first book before us is the fourth volume of Dr. Allchin's "Manual of Medicine," and deals with the diseases of the circulatory and respiratory organs; as in the other volumes of this manual different sections are dealt with by different writers. It may be said at once that volume iv. is quite up to the high standard already attained by its predecessors, and while being less cumbersome and involved than the larger manuals or systems of medicine, contains all that can, in ordinary circumstances, be required by either the advanced student or the practitioner of medicine; as in the preceding volumes bibliographies have been suppressed, and references to authors are few and far between. The book suffers, perhaps, from being too condensed, but it is difficult to see how this, without restricting its sphere of usefulness, was to be avoided.

In the present review it would be impossible to give any detailed account of the essays which compose the volume. They are written by authors of reputation in the subject of which they write, and bear sometimes

more, sometimes less marked evidence of individuality. Two essays by Mr. Leonard Hill, one on the general anatomy and physiology of the respiratory system and one on that of the circulatory system, open the respective sections of the book. These articles are very condensed but very comprehensive, and occupy approximately one-tenth of the volume. The advisability of including such articles in a book of this kind may be open to question; if they are included, however, it is certainly well that they should be complete.

Approximately 300 pages are devoted to the diseases of the respiratory organs; more than 200 of these are written by Dr. Hector Mackenzie; in this connection we would draw especial attention to a section on the general symptomatology of diseases of the lower respiratory tract, which is lucidly written and well classified.

Practically the whole of the section devoted to diseases of the circulation is written by Dr. Mitchell Bruce. The author devotes considerable space to the physical examination of the heart and vessels, and to the general symptomatology of cardio-vascular disease. The section devoted to the course and prognosis of heart disease is one of the most valuable in the book, the subject being treated in a very able manner. The public are far too prone to regard morbus cordis from the point of view of prognosis as an entity; the section before us shows how utterly unjustifiable this generalisation is, and how the whole key to the question of prognosis in heart disease depends upon the way in which the patient's cardio-vascular system reacts to the cardiac lesion, and the life which he is prepared to lead. The treatment of heart disease is fully discussed upon accurate physiological lines, but here we think the author might have entered more fully into the physical methods of treatment, such as massage, exercises, &c., and the effect of these upon the normal and pathological circulation.

The volume closes with a very interesting essay upon oedema, including under this term dropsy in its general sense. Although much in this chapter is to be found in text-books on general pathology, yet, nevertheless, the inclusion of it in the volume before us will doubtless prove of convenience to the reader.

In conclusion we may say that the volume is thoroughly to be recommended, both to the student and the practitioner, and we have little doubt it will receive at the hands of the medical profession the success it deserves.

The second work we have before us is one of quite a different character. It is a compendious treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs. Its author, Dr. West, has devoted much time and work to its compilation, and the book bears very strongly an individual stamp. Many diseases, and occasionally even different varieties of the same disease, are illustrated by the notes of clinical cases for the most part derived from the practice of the author. It is difficult with the space at our command to draw adequate attention even to special chapters.

It may be at once said that the book is not suitable for the ordinary student, and will probably find its

chief usefulness as a book of reference; and in this connection it is to be regretted that the index is not so complete as it might be. The reviewer can find, for instance, no mention of oxygen or St. Moritz in the index. The latter omission is perhaps excusable in that Davos is indexed, but the former should certainly not have been omitted. The treatment of cyanosis by oxygen is, however, mentioned in the text under acute pneumonia, and though discussed somewhat insufficiently, forms a paragraph heading. To continue with the article on pneumonia, the author draws attention to the value of bleeding in this disease, and clearly points out its indications.

In the opinion of the reviewer, one of the best written chapters in the book is the one on respiratory neuroses, including under this term asthma, whooping cough and Cheyne-Stoke's breathing, the section devoted to the latter condition being of especial interest, and containing the clinical notes of a case which presented this phenomenon continuously for eight weeks.

Under the subject of broncho-pneumonia, the author adopts an original classification for the disease, which he illustrates by cases. He brings forward evidence to show that this classification has a bacteriological justification. Some 200 pages are devoted to phthisis, and of these approximately thirty are concerned with the treatment of the disease. The subject is not treated in a specially exhaustive manner, and certain statements of the author will not meet with general acceptance. That fever rarely requires treatment in phthisis is a statement that requires modification; also it is somewhat odd that in the treatment detailed for fever by the author, no mention is made of rest in bed, although in a very short account of the open-air treatment of phthisis, obtained apparently second hand, it is distinctly stated that the patients are not permitted to take exercise if the morning temperature be above normal.

The book contains a mass of clinical fact, and the author has spared neither words nor illustrations in recording what must be regarded essentially as the result of his own clinical experiences. Judged from this standpoint, the work is interesting and valuable. As is clearly pointed out in the preface, the task was no easy one; the greater, however, will be the satisfaction of having succeeded in accomplishing it.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey, United Kingdom: The Geology of the Isle of Man. By G. W. Lamplugh, F.G.S., with Petrological Notes by Prof. W. W. Watts, M.A., F.G.S. Pp. xvi + 620. (His Majesty's Stationery Office.) Price 12s. net.

NOT only will this memoir, which embodies the results of a recent survey of the Isle of Man by the author, be appreciated by those who are interested in the stratigraphy of the island, but the volume will be equally welcomed by geologists generally for the valuable additions which it makes to our knowledge of dynamical and glacial geology.

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The term "Skiddaw Slates," formerly applied to the rocks which form the hilly massif of Manxland, is now wisely abandoned in favour of "Manx Slate Series." Neither top nor bottom of this group is exposed, nor is its age certainly known, though Cambrian is suggested. The general structure is held to be most probably of the nature of a *synclinorium* (Dana) or *inverted fan-structure* (Heim) in opposition to the older view that it was an anticline, but the stratigraphical difficulties have not allowed this important point to be definitely established. Worm-tracks are not uncommon in some of the beds, but the author thinks that the so-called trilobite and graptolites obtained from the series are more likely to be imitative inorganic structures than true fossils.

When we read that the pebbly-looking tracts in the slates are pseudo-conglomerates, that igneous dykes simulate and have been regarded as interbedded greywackes, that truly interbedded grits have acquired an intrusive aspect and seem in some way to be connected with the metamorphism of the adjacent slates, and that earth-movements can also manufacture ripple-marks, oblique lamination, and "graptolites," it is evident that the stratigraphy has presented special difficulties, and that the surveyor has had to exercise extreme caution to avoid committing serious mistakes.

The effects of earth-movements on the Manx Slates are most interestingly described, though the principal evidence and conclusions are already familiar from Messrs. Lamplugh and Watts's paper on "The Crush-conglomerates of the Isle of Man," published in 1895. Some additional details are, however, now given. A more suitable term than "crush-conglomerate" is needed. It is liable to be confused with "crushed conglomerate," and is not sufficiently expressive of the fact that the rocks described were never true conglomerates. Another term, "autoclastic," introduced by American writers and frequently used in this memoir, might with advantage be changed to "authiclastic" (=brecciated *in situ*).

In the chapter on the Carboniferous Rocks of the Castletown area, the remarkable structures exhibited in the volcanic and associated beds, as originally described by Mr. Lamplugh in 1900, engage most attention. The details are very carefully and clearly set forth, and the conclusions, though at first startling, appear to be warranted by the evidence. The author claims that, owing to the thrusting of the Carboniferous Rocks towards the central massif of the island, interbedded lavas were broken up into blocks and displaced, and that fragments of them and of the underlying limestone were torn off and involved in the adjacent volcanic ash, thus forming an agglomerate-looking rock which is practically an uncrushed "crush-conglomerate." He suspends judgment as to the origin of the limestone "knolls" of the locality.

The author takes the view that the Peel Sandstones are of Lower Carboniferous age, whereas Prof. Boyd Dawkins asserts that they belong to Permian time. The age of these rocks is admitted to be a difficult question, but the two writers are at conflict as to facts which ought not to be in dispute. Thus, Dawkins states